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Richard L Catania Scully Scott Murphy & Presser 400 Garden City Plaza Garden City, NY 11530			COLIN, CARL G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2136	
DATE MAILED: 03/24/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/663,664	CHESS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Carl Colin	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 and 25-44 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-22, 25-44 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 September 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. In response to communications filed on 12/27/2005, applicant has amended claims 1, 31, 33, 34, 37, 40, and 43. The following claims 1-22, 25-44 are presented for examination.
2. In response to communications filed on 12/27/2005, applicant indicated that claim 44 has been amended. Applicant asserts that claim 44 is presented as previously. Therefore claim 44 remains objected.
3. Applicant's remarks, pages 17-22, filed on 12/27/2005, with respect to the rejection of claims 1-22, 25-44 have been fully considered; the arguments presented by Applicant with respect to Greenfield's reference as common assignee are moot in view of a new ground of rejection. Applicant argues that Iwamura teaching uses shared secrets. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Iwamura discloses in column 9, lines 20-67 "the agency provides to the user and the shop with a digital signature generating and verification means for generating a signature key and a verifying key by use of public key cryptogram". Applicant has amended the claims to further limit the claimed invention. However, some of the limitations were already presented in claim 43. Upon further consideration a new ground of rejection is made.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 44 is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 14, last line "indicating that ht client has properly authenticated" needs to be revised. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.1 **Claims 1-5, 7-23, 26-42** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,453,296 to **Iwamura** in view of Non-Patent Literature: **Wilhelml, U., et al.** "Introducing Trusted Third Parties to the Mobile Agent Paradigm" Institute pour les Communications informatiques et leurs Applications, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland, Pages 1-21.

5.2 **As per claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, and 41, Iwamura substantially teaches a method, comprised of enhancing a computational service to each client of a plurality of clients, by: moving a selected portion of a computation from a server into a trusted co-server; and allowing each client to interact with the server and the co-server, for example (see column 4, lines 21-52 and column 9, lines 20-67). Iwamura further teaches multiple parties interaction (see column 3, lines 45-67). Iwamura discloses several embodiments where the agency is used as a trusted third party in interactions between the client and the server. For example, column 9, lines 32-35 recite that the agency provides the user and the shop with signature key and verification means; and user and shop (server) generate signature key and verifying key by use of a public key cryptogram (column 9, lines 20-65) Iwamura discusses in (column 9, lines 50-67) the digital signature verifying keys generating by the agency for both the user and the server. Iwamura further discloses in (column 10, lines 19-67) interactions between the user and the server using the agency as a trusted third party wherein the co-server executes so that parties can authenticate and trust the correct execution of the co-server as claimed in claim 34. Regarding claim 37, Iwamura discloses the limitation of the co-server carrying out a function on inputs such that the parties trust interactions between the parties and the server (column 11, lines 15-45). In columns 9-10, the agency is used as a trusted third party to authenticate the interactions between both parties: user and shop (server). Iwamura does not explicitly disclose that the trusted co-server is executing inside a secure coprocessor. Secure coprocessors are well known in the art for providing tamper resistant hardware protection. Wilhelml et al. in an analogous art teaches moving computation from a server into a trusted co-server controlled by an operator, executing inside a secure coprocessor to provide a trustworthy environment, for example (see**

sections 5-6). **Wilhelml et al** discloses installing co-server application software into a secure platform having ability to authenticate itself using key pair (see sections 2-3 and sections 4). The co-server application software may be installed by an operator or by the owner and discloses use of public key to verify that the agents and the co-servers are trusted entities (see sections 4).

Wilhelml et al discloses establishing session between server and client and indicating to the client that the co-server application demonstrates knowledge of the private key of said key pair,

Wilhelml et al discloses that the private key is never available outside of the secure processing environment and only the owner of the private key can show knowledge of it. The co-server application provides to the client a certificate obtaining from a well-known SSL certificate authority that contains information, the guarantees provided, and its public key (see sections 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of **Iwamura** to include the teaching of **Wilhelml et al** including moving a selected portion of a computation from a server into a trusted co-server in order to provide a trustworthy environment and indicating to the client that the co-server application demonstrates knowledge of the private key of said key pair as taught by **Wilhelml et al.**. This modification would have been obvious because one skilled in the art would have been motivated by the suggestions provided by **Wilhelml et al.** so as to provide a trustworthy environment between the user and the servers wherein trusted information is provided to the user to provide guarantee to the user of a secure transaction (see sections 1 and 4).

As per claims 3, 5, 39, and 42, Iwamura discloses the limitation of wherein said step of allowing includes enabling said client an authenticated, private channel to said co-server, for

example (see column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 52). **Iwamura** discloses the client authenticates the co-server, the client sends its input to the co-server over a private channel, such as one established by encryption with a shared secret key, the co-server sends its output to said another party over a private channel, such as one established by encryption with a shared secret key, for example (see columns 10-11 and summary).

As per claims 8 and 9, Iwamura discloses the limitation of wherein said step of enhancing includes providing a desired security and/or privacy property, wherein said step of enhancing includes providing at least one security and/or privacy property to an application selected from the group including: authentication of clients, nonrepudiation of client activity, nonrepudiation of server activity, credit card transaction security, taxes on e-commerce activity, re-selling of intellectual property, privacy of sensitive or proprietary web activity, correctness of web activity, enforcement of logo and/or "seal of approval" licenses, safety of downloadable content, authenticity of downloadable content, integrity of server machine, and any combination of these, for example (see column 1, line 40 through column 3, line 15; and column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 52).

As per claims 10-12, Iwamura discloses co-server algorithm that generates output that includes a signed statement using a private key known to the co-server and discloses authenticating both the client and the server, for example (see columns 9-10). **Wilhelml et al.** discloses generating output based on current agent state that meets the recitation of wherein input from said client is prompt from server for the user's private authenticator data, such as a

password, input from said server is this authentication data, co-server algorithm, that generates output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs indicates whether or not the authenticator data is correct for this user, and generates output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs includes a signed statement, using a privacy key known to the co-server, attesting, for the client, that the server engaged in an interaction satisfying certain properties, for example (see sections 2.1 and 4.3). Therefore, these claims are rejected on the same rejection as claim 1.

As per claims 13-16, Iwamura discloses the limitation of wherein: the client's input includes a credit card number (CCN), the output co-server algorithm that generates output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs includes the CCN, encrypted so that the server cannot read it but an acquirer can and wherein the server includes a transaction amount, the output co-server algorithm that generates output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs includes the transaction amount, cryptographically bound to the encrypted CCN so that the server cannot alter it, for example (see column 9, line 21 through column 10). **Iwamura** further discloses protecting the client personal information and the server information using cryptography and time stamping so that data can be transmitted to the acquirer in such a manner so that the acquirer can receive this transaction exactly once, for example (see column 10, line 50 through column 11 and column 12, lines 15-51). **Wilhelml et al.** also discloses generating output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs includes the transaction amount, cryptographically bound to the encrypted CCN so that the

server cannot alter it encrypting information. Therefore, these claims are rejected on the same rejection as claim 1.

As per claims 17 and 20, Iwamura discloses a remote party is an owner of intellectual property, the server input includes part of this property and generating output that includes portion of input from said client that the limitation of where: a remote party is an owner of intellectual property, the server input includes part of this property, encrypted so that only the co-server can decrypt it, the output function co-server algorithm that generates output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs to the client includes a portion of the decryption of input from said client, for example (see columns 9-12). For instance, column 11, lines 30 et seq. discloses an example of output to client that includes unencrypted portion and encrypted information. Column 10 shows a portion of decryption of input that is re-encrypted. **Wilhelml et al.** discloses the limitation of except the output function now includes a portion of the decryption of input from said server, re-encrypted, possibly with rights management rules, in a manner that a secure coprocessor at the client site can decrypt it, for example (see sections 5.1-5.2). Therefore, these claims are rejected on the same rejection as claim 1.

Claims 18-19 recites similar limitations as claims 13-16 except for generating a transformation using a watermark or reducing the quality of plaintext. Such method of hiding information is well known in the art. Using such method does not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention disclosed by the above references.

As per claim 21, Iwamura discloses the limitation of wherein: the client input includes a choice of which record R in a set of records the client would like to receive, the co-server includes this record R in its response to the client, however, the co-server obtains R in such a way as the server does not know which record was the one selected, for example (see column 10, lines 39-67 and column 11).

As per claims 22 and 28, Iwamura discloses the limitation of wherein: a remote party establishes a content evaluation scheme, consisting of an evaluation function mapping content to some set of indicators, and as part of computing the client output function co-server algorithm that generates output to said client based on said current co-server state and said inputs, the co-server calculates, or verifies an external calculation, of the evaluation function and includes the result in the client output, for example (see columns 10-11). **Iwamura** discloses verifying a charge and includes the result in client output. See also columns 8-9 for interaction between the devices.

As per claim 26, Iwamura discloses the limitation of using a secure channel and protecting user information and details of the transaction that meets the recitation of where party the remote party has injected evaluation function and/or some of its parameters into the co-server through a private channel, so that the server cannot know the details of the evaluation function execution occurring on the co-server, for example (see column 8, lines 20-45).

As per claim 27, Iwamura discloses the limitation of where the server input includes both content and a signature on the content, from one of possibly many content providers, and the evaluation function includes testing whether the signature is valid, for example (see column 8, lines 50 et seq.).

As per claims 29, 32, and 36, WilhelmI et al. discloses security actions against another server that meets the recitation of where: the co-server has the ability to carry out security-enhancing actions against the server, such as booting the server and securely or carrying out a security scan of the server, the output returned to client indicates which of these actions have been carried out, and how recently, for example (see sections 4.2 and section 6). It is apparent to one skilled in the art that the limitation in this claim does not depart from the spirit and scope of the disclosure of WilhelmI et al.. Therefore claims 29 and 32 are rejected on the same rationale as the rejection of claim 1.

As per claim 30, Iwamura discloses the limitation of where the client input includes a message and a specification of the appropriate entities who can read the message, for example (see columns 10-12). The limitation of encrypted the output based on client input to prevent data from being read is disclosed by both references as discussed above. The verifying step of message from the client by the server is also disclosed above. Therefore, Iwamura substantially discloses the limitation of where: the client can specify whether the interaction is a read interaction or a write interaction; for a write interaction: the client input includes a message M and a specification S of the appropriate entities who can read this message; the co-server retains

M and S by storing them in some combination across the co-server and server via an algorithm that generates new co-server state based on said current co-server state and said inputs, the internal state in the co-server and co-server algorithm that generates output to said server based on said current co-server state and said inputs; however in said write interaction: any portion of M sent via co-server algorithm that generates output to said server based on said current co-server state and said inputs is encrypted, so that the server cannot access the plaintext; and mechanisms are used to ensure that, when the co-server later retrieves any of this data from the server, that the data has not been changed; for a read interaction: the client input specifies which message M the client would like to read, the co-server retrieves S; if the client satisfies S, then the co-server sends M back to the client, after first retrieving and decrypting it, if necessary, for example (see columns 10-12).

6. **Claims 6 and 25** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,453,296 to **Iwamura** in view of Non-Patent Literature: **Wilhelml, U., et al.** "Introducing Trusted Third Parties to the Mobile Agent Paradigm" Institute pour les Communications informatiques et leurs Applications, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland, Pages 1-21 as applied to claims 1-19 above, and further in view of US Patent 6,714,982 to **McDonough et al.**.

As per claims 6 and 25, both references substantially teach the claimed method of claim

1. **Wilhelml et al.** also discloses preventing malicious service. Scanning message for virus before transmission is well known in the art and does not depart from the spirit and scope of the

disclosure of **Wilhelml et al.**. Claim 22 is rejected on the same rationale as the rejection as claim 1. **McDonough et al.** in an analogous art teaches determining whether input which has potentially executable content is free of viruses, for example (see column 4, lines 45-55) in order to provide additional security. **McDonough et al.** also discloses where the evaluation function is parameterized by a "signature file" and where the client output includes an identification of which signature file was used in this interaction, for example (see column 4, lines 31 et seq.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method as combined above to determine whether server input which has potentially executable content is free of viruses in order to provide additional security as taught by **McDonough et al.**. This modification would have been obvious because one skilled in the art would have been motivated by the suggestions provided by **McDonough et al.** in order to provide additional security.

7. **Claims 43-44** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,453,296 to **Iwamura** in view of Non-Patent Literature: **Wilhelml, U., et al.** "Introducing Trusted Third Parties to the Mobile Agent Paradigm" Institute pour les Communications informatiques et leurs Applications, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland, Pages 1-21 as applied to claim 1 and further in view of US Patent 6,643,701 to **Aziz et al.**

As per claims 43-44, Iwamura discloses in different embodiments the step of a server sending price to a co-server and the co-server (agency) encrypting the transaction information to

allow a secure transaction to be held and be verified between the client and the shop (see column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 55; column 8, lines 1-10 and column 9, lines 20-67 and column 12). **Iwamura** discloses the steps of using a co-server for verifying client authentication information and directing the client to a server and providing the server with an authentication token that the client has properly authenticated (see column 9, line 21 through column 10). This limitation is also well known in the art as used in Kerberos ticket system (see Schneier's disclosure). **Wilhelml et al** discloses installing co-server application software into a secure platform having ability to authenticate itself using key pair (see sections 2-3 and sections 4). The co-server application software may be installed by an operator or by the owner and discloses use of public key to verify that the agents and the co-servers are trusted entities (see sections 4). **Wilhelml et al** discloses usage of certificate authority for issuing a certificate for verification of the entity to which the public key belongs; and indicating to the client that the co-server application demonstrates knowledge of the private key of said key pair (see sections 4). **Wilhelml et al** suggests the client initiating session with a co-server application within a secure co-processor at a Web site maintained by a server operator (see section 2 and figures 3-4). Neither of the references explicitly discloses the client browser establishing SSL session, which is very well known in the art. **Aziz et al** in an analogous art discloses client-server environment using SSL secure communication wherein a client using a Web browser to initiate an SSL session with a trusted co-server application in a Web site environment and further discloses the co-server application software generates a key pair including a public key and a private key; and when an SSL session is established between the client and the co-server application, the client is informed that the co-server application has knowledge of the private key of said key pair (see

column 2, line 40 through column 3, line 67 and column 8, lines 12-32); the client opening an SSL session with a trusted co-server configured with a server status application, including the step of the co-server displaying authenticated information to the client about the server and providing a link by which the client can connect to the server; and the client opening an SSL session with the trusted co-server, said trusted co-server being configured with an authentication application, including the steps of the co-server prompting the client for client authentication information, including user id and password (see column 8, lines 33-37 and lines 41-65; and column 2, line 64 through column 3, line 36). **Aziz et al** also discloses a client initiating SSL session with a secure server for verification of generated key pair by the co-server application (see column 1, line 64 through column 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of securing on-line electronic transaction as combined above to establish a secure SSL communication sessions using a browser communicating with a co-server and using SSL-compatible certificate attesting to a public key so that both parties can be authenticated for instance the client can verify that the server (identified by its URL) is trusted because it is the entity associated with the server public key (see column 2, line 40 through column 3, line 67 and column 8, lines 12-32). One skilled in the art would have been motivated by the suggestions provided by **Aziz et al** to do so because a secure SSL communication session has the benefit of establishing a secure SSL communication session where both parties can be authenticated, thereby there would be more guarantee of end-to-end secure communication protocol at the application level between the client and the co-server and end-to-end secure communication link between the servers as suggested by **Aziz et al** (see column 2, line 40 through column 3; and column 4, line 60 through column 5).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure as the art discloses the use of co-servers and secured commercial transaction. Many of the claimed features are disclosed in these references.

US Patents: 5,848,161 Luneau et al ; 5,990,199 Krajewski, Jr. et al ; 6,202,157 Brownlie et al.

US Patent Publication US 2002/0111997 Herlihy

8.1 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carl Colin whose telephone number is 571-272-3862. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 8:00-6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cc

Carl Colin
Patent Examiner
March 17, 2006

CHRISTOPHER REVAK
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Mar 31 2006